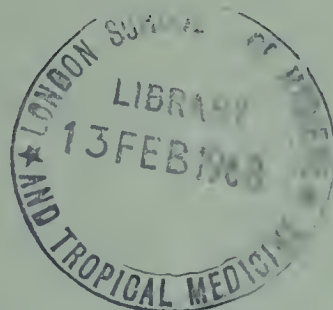


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BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR and HOUSING OFFICER

for the year

1965.

BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN

Mayor : Councillor R.W. Clitherow, J.P.

Deputy Mayor : Councillor Mrs. D.J. Hawkins, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as on 31st December, 1965)

Chairman : Alderman F.W. Goddard

Vice-Chairman : Alderman S.S. Wilson

The Mayor, Councillor R.W. Clitherow, Councillor S.G. Brown,
Councillor Mrs. D.J. Hawkins, Councillor A.G. Robinson,
Councillor Brig. J.C.B. Wakeford.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

Irene M. Conway Hastilow, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.C.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., F.R.S.H.

Until 3rd September, 1965.

I.G. Yule, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. From 6th September, 1965.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

Pamela Hunter, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Secretary : Mrs. D.M. Redfern.

Borough Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer :

E.D. Edwards, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., R.P.(Tech).

Secretary : Mrs. A.M. Boyton.

R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1965.

BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN.

Public Health Department,
69, High Street,
Saffron Walden.

July, 1966.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Saffron Walden Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1965, on the health of the Borough of Saffron Walden, which has been drawn up on the lines indicated in the Circular issued by the Ministry of Health.

It is pleasing to record that the general standard of health in the community continues to improve. This can be measured in a number of ways but vital statistics remain perhaps the most reliable indicator. The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of 8,910 shows an increase of 260 over the figure for 1964. The birth rate of 20.97 per 1,000 represents a considerable increase over previous figures and is the highest rate recorded in the Borough for many years. Another feature of the statistics is the infantile mortality rate of 11.76 per 1,000 live births which compares favourably with the rate of 19.0 for England and Wales and also represents the lowest level recorded in the Borough. The numbers concerned in Saffron Walden are however small and in these circumstances one or two additional infant deaths can cause a considerable alteration in the infant mortality rate.

Dr. I. Hastilow retired as Medical Officer of Health on 3rd September after a period of fourteen years. This therefore is a report covering a year for the majority of which my predecessor was responsible. I would like to take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of her services to the town which she is now to continue in another capacity. I trust that she will feel that the general improvement in the health of the community is some reward for all her hard work.

In addition to a change of Medical Officer of Health, 1965 also saw a rearrangement of the Area administration of Essex County Council Health Services involving the Borough. This was as a direct result of the Greater London re-organization and meant that from April 1st, 1965 Saffron Walden Borough was transferred into the newly formed West Essex Health Area which is responsible for the provision of the County Council's personal health services other than Mental Health and Ambulance. It is hoped that the combined appointment of Area Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health to the Saffron Walden Borough will serve to integrate even more closely the environmental and personal health services.

In the field of infectious diseases the incidence of notifications remained similar to previous years. Reference is made in the report of the Public Health Inspector to an infection of anthrax in cattle and salmonella typhimurium affecting turkey poults, serving to remind us of the importance of animal infection as a source of infection in man and of the need for constant vigilance in this respect. Towards the end of the year a number of cases of sonne dysentery occurred requiring careful contact tracing and supervision in particular following two cases which occurred in Stanley Wilson Lodge, a County Council residential home for the elderly.

The appearance in the Borough of a number of polythene toys produced in Hong Kong led to investigation from the point of view of a dangerously high lead content which had been noted in similar toys previously imported from this area. The toys were found to be safe but drew attention to the changing health hazards in a modern community.

Many of the deaths which occur in the Borough are associated with chronic diseases or ageing processes for which, at present, we have no answer. It is therefore obvious that for any further improvement in the mortality statistics one must look to the preventable deaths such as those associated with accidents, lung and certain other forms of cancer, and obesity. To assist efforts in this field certain tests are now becoming available for the early pre-symptomatic diagnosis of disease at a stage where treatment and cure are relatively simple. Cervical cytology to detect pre-cancerous conditions of the cervix in women is one such test. Arrangements were in hand at the end of the year to start a Local Authority Clinic for this purpose.

The good work done by the many voluntary associations in Saffron Walden continued during the year to fill the gaps which are bound to be left by statutory services. They were particularly active in the care and welfare of the elderly and handicapped. Discussions were held towards the end of the year with representatives of the Family Planning Association, a voluntary organization, with a view to providing a branch clinic in Saffron Walden. The need for such a clinic has been felt for sometime and it is hoped that this will materialize next year.

My thanks are due to many people for their help and guidance during my initial period in this post. In particular I would like to record my record my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Dr. Pamela Hunter, Mr. Edwards and the other officers of the Council and Mrs. D. Redfern my secretary. I can only hope that the transition has been as smooth and easy for them as they have made it for me.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I.G. YULE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PROVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

(1) General Practitioner Services

These are provided by seven doctors in four practices, one of these is a single handed practice and in each of the others two doctors work in partnership.

Three dentists practice full-time in the town and one part-time.

(2) Hospital Services

These services are provided by hospitals in the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board and the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The hospitals which serve the Saffron Walden population are those in Saffron Walden, Cambridge, Newmarket and Bishop's Stortford.

Certain special facilities are provided as follows :-

Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital care are admitted to Brookfields Hospital, Cambridge.

Maternity Cases are accommodated at Newmarket General Hospital, Cambridge Maternity Hospital and Herts & Essex Hospital, Bishop's Stortford.

Geriatric Units in charge of a Consultant Geriatrician have been established at Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge, and St. James' Hospital, Saffron Walden, and six beds are reserved for geriatric patients at Saffron Walden General Hospital. Particular attention is paid to rehabilitation.

Chest Clinics serving the Borough are available at Saffron Walden Hospital and at Castle Hill, Cambridge.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases is provided at the Clinic at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and at the Herts & Essex Hospital, Bishop's Stortford.

(3) Essex County Council Health Services

Apart from Ambulance and Mental Health Services these are administered on an Area basis, the Borough of Saffron Walden comes within the West Essex Health Area.

The Area Office is situated at Moot House Annexe, The Stow, Harlow, (telephone no: Harlow 25331). The following services and clinics are provided :-

Health Visiting - this service exists particularly to advise mothers concerning the health of their children especially those under school age. The health visitor has in addition to a wide nursing training specialised training and experience which equips her to deal with many other social problems concerning the family and also the elderly and tuberculous.

At present the Health Visitor serving the Borough is :

Miss E.F.W. Jones,
Essex County Council Health Services Clinic,
69, High Street, Saffron Walden.
Tel: Saffron Walden 2194.

District Nurse and Midwifery - these services are carried out by the following District Nurse/Midwives resident in the Borough :-

District Nurse/Midwives Miss M.M. Anderson
and Mrs. K. Lambert,
37, Gibson Close, Saffron Walden.
Tel: Saffron Walden 3209

District Nurse Mrs. E. Tongue,
27, Landscape View, Saffron Walden.
Tel: Saffron Walden 3496

Home Help Service and Neighbourly Help Service - Applications for these services should be made to the Area Medical Officer, West Essex Area Health Office, Moot House Annexe, The Stow, Harlow, (telephone Harlow 25331). The organiser for the Saffron Walden Area is Mrs. D. Taylor.

Women's Welfare Clinic - Advice on contraceptive methods is given to married women where pregnancy would be detrimental to health.

Care of Children up to School Age - Child Welfare sessions are held at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden at 2 p.m. every Friday afternoon.

Facilities are available either by the family doctor or at the Clinic for immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.

Cervical Cytology Clinic - By appointment on 2nd and 4th Thursday mornings of each month, preferably women over 35 years of age.

Health of the School Child - Routine medical inspections are carried out in this area on school entrants, school leavers and children in the 10-12 year age group. Special examinations are carried out as required. School children can be immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis, and those in the 12-14 years age group can also be immunized against tuberculosis, with their parents consent.

Dental Service - Treatment for school children is given at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden, and inspections are carried out in schools.

Chiropody Clinic - For the elderly, physically handicapped and ante-natal mothers - by appointment every Wednesday.

An Old People's Advisory Clinic is held on the last Wednesday of each month at 10.30 a.m. at the Health Services Clinic, 69, High Street, Saffron Walden.

The Mental Health and Ambulance Services are administered directly by the County Health Department, Chelmsford.

A Combined Training Centre for mentally handicapped children and adults is situated in Hill Street, Saffron Walden.

A day and night Ambulance Service is provided and there is an Ambulance Station at Saffron Walden.

Persons requiring an ambulance in an emergency should dial "999" and ask for an ambulance (where there is no dialling system it is sufficient to lift the receiver and ask for an ambulance).

Non-emergency calls are only accepted from a hospital, a doctor or nurse, or other competent person, such as a mental welfare officer. Calls should be made to Chelmsford 54801.

(4) Laboratory Service

Bacteriological services for the Borough are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge.

SECTION BSTATISTICS(1) GENERAL

Area (Acres)	7,502
Population (Registrar General's estimate for Mid-year 1965)	8,910
Population (Census 1961)	8,350
Rateable Value (April 1st, 1965)	£426,184
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (year ended 31.3.65)	£1,699.17.3d.
Number of Inhabited houses	3,119
Density of Persons per acre	1.19
Density of Houses per acre	0.41
Average number of occupants per house	2.85

(2) VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Live Births (Total)	170
Males	83
Females	77
Legitimate	7
Illegitimate	3
(b) Live Birth rate per 1,000 Population :-	
Crude rate	19.07
Adjusted rate (Comparability Factor 1.10)	20.97
Rate for England and Wales	18.0
(c) Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.88
(d) Stillbirths	3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	17.34
(e) Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	2
Infant Mortality rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	11.76
Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales	19.0
Neo-Natal Mortality rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	11.76
Perinatal mortality rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	28.90
(f) Maternal mortality	Nil
(g) Total deaths all ages	131
(h) Death rate per 1,000 population :-	
Crude rate	14.70
Adjusted rate (Comparability Factor 0.64)	9.40
Rate for England and Wales	11.5

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

	1965	1964	1963	1955	1920
LIVE BIRTHS					
No.	170	143	146	91	106
Crude Rate	19.07	17.11	17.49	12.90	18.6
Adjusted Rate	20.97	18.82	19.23	14.19	-
INFANT DEATHS					
No.	2	6	2	3	9
Rate	11.76	40.54	13.7	32.9	84.9
MATERNAL DEATHS					
No.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
Rate	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	9.44
TOTAL DEATHS					
No.	131	116	121	128	67
Crude Rate	14.70	13.41	14.49	17.7	11.7
Adjusted Rate	9.40	8.72	9.42	11.50	-
POPULATION (Estimated mid-year)	8,910	8,650	8,350	7,240	5,695

MORTALITY TABLE.

Cause of Death.	Sex	AGE IN YEARS.										Total All Ages	
		AGE IN YEARS.										1965	1964
		Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75 & over		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	4	3
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	4	10
19. Hypertension with heart disease	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	6	15	7
20. Other heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	12	11
21. Other circulatory disease	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
23. Pneumonia	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	3
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	20	8
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	14	7

MORTALITY TABLE (contd.)

Cause of Death.	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year.	A G E					I N Y E A R S.				Total All Ages	
				1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 & over	1965	1964
24. Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
28. Nephritis & nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
31. Congenital malformations.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	5	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	6	6
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
34. All other accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	4
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	7	22	29	29	64	62
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	10	46	46	67	54

N.B. The numbers on the extreme left refer to the International Classification of Causes of Death. Where no deaths have been recorded, the entry has been excluded.

MORTALITY TABLE - MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

There were 15 more deaths in 1965 compared with the previous year. This increase occurred mainly among females particularly in the age group over 75 years.

This gives a crude death rate of 14.70 and a corrected figure (which allows for the higher percentage of elderly people than average in the Saffron Walden population) of 9.40 compared with the mortality rate of 11.5 per 1,000 recorded for England and Wales in 1965.

The principal causes of death fell into three main categories:

Disease of the Heart and Circulation	43 deaths (52.83%)
Diseases of the Respiratory System	41 deaths (31.3%)
Cancer (all sites)	18 deaths (13.7%)

These three groups are responsible for three out of four deaths which occurred during 1965. The main categories showing an increased number of deaths from the previous year were Pneumonia and Coronary artery disease. It is pleasing to record a decline in the number of deaths from Cancer which is particularly due to a reduction in deaths from lung cancer.

There were only two deaths of infants under 1 year, both of which occurred during the first 4 weeks of life. This is in keeping with the general picture throughout the Country which shows the greatest loss of infant life is at or about the time of birth when conditions such as prematurity, congenital malformations and infection present a severe hazard to the infant.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

(1) Notifiable Diseases

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year :

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 60	Over 60
Measles	58	1	3	9	4	6	27	4	1	3	
Salmonella Typhimurium	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Sonne Dysentery	12	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	5	1
Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Measles	13	10	4	2	-	-	9	12	-	-	-	8
Salmonella Typhimurium	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonne Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases remained similar to the previous year. Measles continued to occur sporadically throughout the year without any major outbreak. The single case of samonella typhimurium was associated with an infection of turkey poults and it

appeared that these were the source of the disease.

It is again pleasing to record that no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough during the year. These diseases still present a danger to the community however as outbreaks of infection occurring from time to time in various areas of the country serve to remind us. The importance of maintaining a high level of diphtheria immunization and poliomyelitis vaccination cannot be over emphasised.

The area also remained free from smallpox during the year. The danger of an outbreak of smallpox in this country is, however, still present, particularly with the development of world-wide air travel. Experience in the past has shown the routine vaccination of all infants is an essential preventive measure in the control of this disease.

Tuberculosis

Two further cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Four cases were removed from the register during the year leaving a total of 16 cases on the register at 31st December, 1965.

(2) National Assistance Act 1948 (Section 47)

This section gives power for the removal to suitable premises of persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically handicapped or living in unhealthy conditions are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. This power is fortunately rarely required and is only used in very extreme circumstances; whenever possible attempts are made to provide services and assistance so that the person can remain in his own home. It was found unnecessary to take action under this Section during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following report :-

(1) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The sewerage system for the Borough is considered to be reasonably satisfactory considering the date of construction and the growth of the town. The Borough Council is making provision in the estimates for 1966-67 for the provision of a new trunk sewer from the old Gas Works to the present sewage works.

The sewage disposal works, constructed before the first World War have been kept to a fair standard of effluent by constant attention to minor improvements but with the growth of the town and the desirability of making provision for areas now served by septic tanks and cesspools, the time is becoming ripe for a new works and negotiations have been entered into on the future siting of a new works. In addition it must be remembered that River Authorities generally are stipulating greatly improved standards of purification.

The small sewage disposal plants at Swards End and Little Walden serving Council Housing Sites operate satisfactorily.

(2) Swimming Bath

The purification and heating plant, now installed in the basement below the public conveniences adjoining the baths is giving good service, the standard of purification being maintained at a very high level.

In addition to the construction of additional changing accommodation major roof works and repainting have been carried out during the year.

It is hoped to further improve the slipper baths next year but the use by the public of this facility is dwindling with the extension of improvements schemes.

In addition to schools from the Essex County Area children from Cambridgeshire are learning to swim at these baths.

(3) Water Supply

Through-out the district the standard of mains water for domestic purposes has been maintained at a high level as regards quality. The supply has been satisfactory at all times.

Number of dwellinghouses and population served -

(a) Direct to houses	-	3,080 houses	Population 8,833
(b) By means of standpipes	-	31 "	" 61
Total population served - 8,894.			

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

From Saffron Walden Borough Council per E.C.C.

Labelled - Main supply, Municipal Offices, Saffron Walden. From bore in chalk after filtration and softening.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance : Clear and bright.	Hardness : Total 175
Turbidity : Nil.	Carbonate 175)
	Non-carbonate 0)
Colour Nil.	Nitrate Nitrogen 6.4
Odour Nil.	Nitrite Nitrogen Absent.
pH. 7.3	Ammoniacal Nitrogen 0.000
Free Carbon Dioxide 28	Oxygen Absorbed 0.25
Electric Conductivity 580	Albuminoid Nitrogen 0.000
Dissolved Solids	Residual Chlorine 0.05
dried at 180°C. 390	Metals : Zinc 0.4
Chlorine present as Chloride . 25	Iron, Copper, Lead Absent.
Alkalinity as	
Calcium Carbonate 290	

Bacteriological Results.

Number of colonies developing on Agar per ml. in	(1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
	(...
	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	... ml.	... ml.	... per 100 ml.
Bact.coli. (Type I)	... ml.	... ml.	... per 100 ml.
Cl.welchii reaction	... ml.	... ml.	

REPORT ON THE RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLE.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of zinc. The hardness of the water is moderate and its content of mineral and saline constituents is not considered excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality.

These results indicate a water which, from the aspect of the chemical analysis, is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

R E P O R T

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1965.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1965.

To : The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors of the Saffron Walden Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my eleventh Annual Report of the work and duties carried out by myself or at my instigation during the year 1965.

The year in question was one largely of normal routine and there are only a few matters to which I need draw particular attention.

On Page 2 of my report, which deals with action under the Public Health Acts, it will be seen that 6 informal notices were served where nuisance was caused from the discharge of effluent from septic tanks and such-like into ditches and watercourses. Complaints of nuisance from this cause arise at fairly frequent intervals in and around the village of Swards End and such action that may be possible is taken to abate nuisance. These are not easy problems to solve as clay soil is predominant at Swards End and the disposal of sewage effluent into the sub-soil is in many cases largely ineffective as compared to those areas situated on chalk and similar free-draining soil.

The most obvious answer to this problem is the provision of a sewerage system and a proper sewage disposal plant for the village. Until such time as this comes about I consider my efforts to abate nuisance from the foul and offensive condition of ditches and watercourses can only be classed as very temporary measures to alleviate such conditions.

In my Annual Report for 1964 I drew attention to the fact that the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, had placed a great deal of additional work and responsibility upon the local authority and their public health staff. Progress with the initial inspections of offices and shops where the Council are responsible for the enforcement of the requirements in connection with the health, safety and welfare of employees has tended to be rather slow. The initial inspections are, of course, the most important and subsequent re-inspections should be comparatively easy but of particular significance is the fact that quite a large proportion of these types of workplaces are unlikely to receive an initial inspection until 1967 - three years after the main provisions of the Act came into force.

The routine inspection of food premises also falls below that which is considered desirable to improve upon, and maintain, proper standards of food hygiene. Such time that is available for routine

inspections after dealing with the essential daily tasks has been used for the inspection of offices and shops as these, in the circumstances, would appear to warrant the greater demand on available working time.

My thanks are due to Dr. I.M.C. Hastilow who was Medical Officer of Health until 2nd September, 1965, and to Dr. I.G. Yule who commenced duties as Medical Officer of Health on 6th September, 1965, for their freely available advice and support during the year. I should also like to thank all officers and staff for their ready co-operation and assistance with matters of joint concern and, in particular, my Secretary, Mrs. A.M. Boyton, who by her loyalty and efficiency has considerably eased the work of the Public Health Department. Finally I wish to express to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors my thanks for their support and interest.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E.D. EDWARDS

Public Health Inspector & Housing Officer.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.

Summary of Visits and Inspections recorded during the Year :-

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
TOTAL INSPECTIONS RECORDED	..	..	..	..	..	..	1218

Public Health.

Public Health Act	59
Re-inspections	40
Premises affected with insect pests	3
Drainage and conservancy	22
Smoke abatement : Visits	7
Observations	1
Noise Abatement	1
Moveable Dwellings	4
Miscellaneous Visits	53

Housing.

Rent Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Housing Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Re-inspections		..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	41

Water Supply.

Inspections and investigations	2
Visits re: Water Sampling	97

Food & Drugs Act.

Meat Inspections at Slaughterhouses	451
Inspection of Food & visits regarding soundness of same .	38
Inspections of Food Premises	68
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	3

Infectious Disease.

Enquiries	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	15
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Disinfections		..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Shops, Offices & Railway Premises Act :	Inspections	..	65
	Visits	..	29

Shops Act Inspections	2
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Factories Act Inspections 3

Pet Animals Act; Animal Boarding Establishments Act . . . -

Rodent Control 39

Scrap Metal Dealers Act	3
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Visits in connection with :-

Applications for Council accommodation	29
Tenancies of Council accommodation	96

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Informal notices served which required the remedy of :-

i. defects at dwellinghouses	.. .. .	9
ii. nuisance from foul ditches and watercourses due to the discharge of effluent from septic tanks and similar	.. .. .	6
iii. nuisance caused by accumulations of offensive matter		4
iv. nuisance caused by emission of dust	.. .. .	1
v. unsatisfactory water supplies from wells	.. .. .	4

Informal notices complied with in respect of :-

i. defects at dwelling-houses	.. .. .	15
ii. nuisance from foul ditches and watercourses due to the discharge of effluent from septic tanks and similar	.. .. .	6
iii. nuisance caused by accumulations of offensive matter		4
iv. nuisance caused by emission of dust	.. .. .	1
v. defective drains	.. .. .	2

No formal notices were served and no formal notices were outstanding.

Details of defects and nuisances remedied are listed on Page 18 of this Report.

THE CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS.

A large number of wasps nests were destroyed during the year and, where these occurred in or about domestic or business properties, were charged for at 10/- for each treatment carried out. Several nests were also destroyed in roadside verges and similar public property.

Although there was no evidence to indicate it was a breeding place for mosquitoes, the water in the New Pond, Freshwell Street, was treated as a precautionary measure. The undergrowth and foliage around the pond was also treated with an insecticidal powder to deter other insects in the vicinity. It is proposed to carry out similar treatments in future years.

No cases came to light or were reported of domestic premises being infested with insect vermin of public health significance but advice was given in several instances where householders were troubled by other types of insects.

A food preparing premises and an office building were treated for cockroaches.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE ENQUIRIES AND CONTROL.

15 enquiries and 29 re-visits were made in connection with infectious diseases. Action mainly consisted of advising the persons concerned as to ways and means of preventing the spread of infection to their families and the public at large. Disinfection was carried out as and when necessary.

Two matters of a somewhat different nature to those usual in connection with the control and prevention of infectious disease occurred during the year.

The first was a notification late one Saturday in January that a cow in a dairy herd at a farm a few miles away had died from suspected anthrax. The cow had been milked that morning and the milk mixed with milk from other cows in the same herd, the milk then being delivered to a pasteurising and bottling plant in the Borough.

The chief characteristic of anthrax in bovines is its acute nature and the rapidity with which death follows. In this particular case the cow had appeared normal at the time of milking and it was several hours before the cow died from suspected anthrax. By this time the milk from the herd had been bulked at the pasteurising plant with milk from other sources, pasteurised, bottled or placed in churns and was in cold store awaiting delivery due to commence within a few hours early Sunday morning. On the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health all this milk was impounded as a precautionary measure late on the Saturday night, pending confirmation as to whether or not the cow had died from anthrax. The object of this action was to prevent milk which might be harbouring *Bacillus anthracis* being distributed to, and consumed by, a large number of inhabitants of the Borough and neighbouring districts. The milk impounded was nearly a thousand gallons in total with a value of several hundred pounds.

The milk was impounded until the Tuesday when confirmation was received that the cow affected had in fact died from anthrax. As a result all impounded milk was poured away to the sewerage system and the empty containers thoroughly cleansed and sterilised before further use.

Whether or not the milk, which in any event had been pasteurised, contained *Bacillus anthracis* was not discovered but the action taken prevented milk which was suspect being dispersed to several thousand people.

Of particular note was the willing and able assistance and co-operation given by the proprietor of the dairy during what must have been a most worrying time, particularly as the action necessary was completely unforeseen and due to no omission or fault on his part. It would appear to most that the loss at 10 p.m. on a Saturday evening of the next days supply of milk, due for delivery within a few hours, would be unsurmountable. Fortunately the proprietor was able to obtain

within a few hours a supply of bottled milk from another processing plant some miles away and deliveries to the customers were only slightly delayed.

The other case occurred following repeated and heavy losses of turkey poults in a hatchery due to infection with salmonella typhi-murium. This organism is a natural pathogen of rodents and has been found in cattle, sheep, pigs and various birds such as chickens, ducks and turkeys. Salmonella typhi-murium is of a particular public health significance as it is much the most frequently found salmonella type of food poisoning in Great Britain.

Of concern in this case was a. whether staff at the hatchery had been infected and were harbouring this organism with the possibility of spread to other persons and b. of commercial interest, whether staff at the hatchery were carrying salmonella typhi-murium and were infecting the eggs and/or poults giving rise to the heavy losses.

All staff were checked for salmonella typhi-murium and two were found to be positive. They eventually returned to work after treatment and when further checks were negative. The previous disinfection measures were revised and augmented within the hatchery and losses of poults soon returned to a normal level.

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.

Repair of Dwellings.

It was not necessary to serve any notices for the repair of houses which appeared to be unfit for human habitation. One informal notice which had previously been served was complied with.

Details of defects remedied are listed on Page 18 of this Report.

Demolition, closure etc., of unfit houses.

Four houses were closed and at the end of the year two further houses were subject to action to secure their closure. Four families totalling 6 persons were displaced from these houses; 1 of these families found their own alternative accommodation and the other 3 families were re-housed in Council accommodation.

Nos.83, 85 & 87, Castle Street, which had been vacated some-time previously, were demolished.

The four remaining families occupying 5 of the 8 houses in the

Fairycroft Road Clearance Area were re-housed by the Council and demolition of all these houses was in hand at the end of the year. (Demolished March, 1966.).

At the end of 1965 only the following houses which are included in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme remained to be dealt with :-

8, Debden Road. (Vacated February, 1966).
9 & 10, Mount Pleasant Cottages.

The Closing Order previously issued in the case of 2, Copt Hall Buildings, was determined after this house was repaired, improved and made in all respects fit for human habitation.

Overcrowding.

Two cases of statutory overcrowding were recorded during the year and there were a few instances where families were living under cramped conditions.

General.

A total of 36 Council Dwellings and 84 Private Dwellings were completed and occupied for the first time. At the end of the year there were approximately 3,119 occupied dwelling of all types.

FACTORIES and OUTWORKERS.

3 inspections were made of premises registered as factories and a notice was served in the case of one factory where the sanitary convenience was not adequately cleansed.

3 notices previously served were complied with.

3 people were registered as outworkers.

The prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, are given on Pages 19 & 20 of this Report.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

2 visits were made under this Act where advice regarding hours of opening was requested.

SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT, 1965.

The main object of this Act, which came into operation on the 5th August, 1965, was to enable shopkeepers to choose their own early closing day. The power of local authorities to make orders fixing the early closing day was repealed.

Occupiers of shops to which the Act applies are now required to keep conspicuously displayed, so as to be visible from outside the shop at an entrance used by its customers, a notice specifying the early closing day.

A circular letter drawing attention to the provisions of this Act was sent to all shop-keepers likely to be affected.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Inspections of premises registered with the Council were carried out as and when time was available for this additional task.

61 premises were inspected and although progress was reasonable in the circumstances there is still much to be done as at the end of the year there were a total of 176 premises registered. Progress falls short of that which would be hoped for as quite a large proportion of premises are unlikely to receive an initial inspection until 1967 - three years after the main provisions of the Act came into force. On the whole premises fell short of requirements in comparatively minor respects only. A total of 38 notices drawing attention to various contraventions were served during the year.

An analysis of contraventions found is as follows :-

Want of cleanliness	13	Seating facilities	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Eating facilities	Nil
Temperature	18	Unsatisfactory or dangerous floors, passages & stairs	7
Ventilation	1	Fencing of machinery	1
Lighting	1	Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
Unsuitable or inadequate sanitary conveniences	18	Want of prescribed First Aid Materials	14
Unsuitable or inadequate washing facilities	14	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	Nil
Inadequate supply of drinking water	1	Training of young persons working dangerous machinery	Nil
Lack of suitable clothing accommodation	Nil		

TOTAL CONTRAVENTIONS 88

9 of the notices outstanding were complied with by the end of the year.

It is of interest to note that there were 909 employees at the 176 premises registered with the Council. As a result of new business development in the Borough it is anticipated that several more premises will be registered during 1966.

Only one accident was reported when an employee suffered minor injury while using a hand tool. This accident was investigated but no action was necessary or possible to prevent a similar accident occurring.

The prescribed particulars on the administration of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, are given on Pages 21, 22 & 23, of this Report. On Pages 24 & 25 there is information in narrative form on lighting in premises to which the Act applies.

CLEAN AIR.

1 smoke observation and 7 visits were made in connection with the Clean Air Act and as a result 4 informal notices were served where inhabitants of the neighbourhood suffered nuisance.

All 4 notices were complied with, together with 2 informal notices served the previous year.

National Survey of Air Pollution.

The apparatus for the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide, first put into operation as from 29th October, 1963, continued in use. The information provided is of greatest value in connection with the national survey of air pollution and several years will need to elapse before useful comparisons of local interest can be made.

Although of no great or particular significance, I have again compared measurements taken in Saffron Walden to those taken from certain other towns picked at random in various parts of England. These measurements are shown in the table on Page 26 and are the average daily readings for the first three months of 1965.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

Only one complaint was received and this concerned excessive noise from records played on licensed premises. After discussions with the licensee this matter was satisfactorily resolved.

FOOD PREMISES and FOOD INSPECTION.

There are 93 food premises within the Borough and particulars requested in connection with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 are shown below -

Type of food premises.	Number.	Premises which comply with Regulation 16 (Provision of wash-hand basins).	Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Provision of sinks for washing food and equipment).	Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.
Restaurants & cafes	8	8	8	8
School & factory canteens	9	9	9	9
Hotels & Licensed Premises	22	22	22	22
Butchers	7	6	7	7
Bakehouses	2	2	2	2
Bakers & confectioners shops	5	5	5	5
Wet fish shops	2	2	2	2
Wet & fried fish shops	2	2	2	2
Fried fish shops	1	1	1	1
Grocers	12	11	9	8
General stores (groceries, sweets etc.)	12	8	12	12
Sweet shops	6	5	-	-
Greengrocers	5	4	4	4

13 food premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed or preserved food, one new registration being granted during the year.

A total of 37 premises were registered under Section 158 of the Essex County Council Act, 1933, for the sale and storage of ice-cream or similar commodity. Four registrations were new and one registration was given up. No ice-cream is manufactured in the Borough.

1 new butchers shop and 1 greengrocers opened during the year; 1 bakehouse, 1 sweet factory, 1 cafe and 1 grocers discontinued trading.

An average of 22 food vehicles (other than delivery vans) and stalls operate in the Borough. The types are as follows :-

Mobile butchers shops	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fish Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mobile Fish and Chip Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sweet Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mobile Grocery shops	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fruit and Vegetable stalls	..	..	..	..	..	3 (average)
Mobile greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Poultry Stall	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice-cream vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	5

Food premises were inspected as and when possible and the general standard continued to be satisfactory. 9 informal notices were served for such matters as inadequate washing facilities, need of decoration, structural defects, unsuitable clothing, etc.

As was mentioned in the preface to the Annual Report for 1964, the frequency of routine inspection of food premises to ensure proper standards of food hygiene are attained continue to fall short of that which is considered desirable.

68 inspections of food premises were recorded during the year, a few premises receiving several inspections for various reasons as compared to those which were not inspected at all.

Food Inspection.

24 visits were made for the purpose of examining various foodstuffs to determine whether or not they were fit for human consumption. In all cases the food was surrendered voluntarily and was subsequently destroyed.

The types and quantities of food surrendered were as follows :-

<u>Tinned Food.</u>		<u>Other Food.</u>	
Meat	189 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Various frozen foods	124 lbs.
Fruit	100 lbs.	Frozen Ox kidneys	84 lbs.
Vegetables	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Flour	70 lbs.
Fish	9 lbs.	Frozen Lambs livers	40 lbs.
Milk	7 lbs. 6 oz.	Lard	15 lbs.
Sausages	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.		
Preserves	4 lbs.		
Soup	2 lbs.		
Cream	1 lb.		

14 other visits were made concerning the fitness of food for human consumption or in response to complaints with regard to food.

A total of 10 complaints were received concerning the suitability of foodstuffs purchased by customers and there was justification for complaint in each case. On investigation the causes for complaints were as follows :-

Normal risk with particular type of foodstuff concerned & against which little action possible by shop-keeper ..	5
Mishandling or lack of knowledge of care necessary with particular food-stuff concerned	3
Breakdowns of plant or other abnormal conditions	2

No formal action was taken but the necessary warning were given and advice or direction to prevent similar complaints in the future. All such action is recorded and if a similar complaint occurred, or advice or direction was disregarded, the Council would be recommended to take the appropriate formal action.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

These Regulations require the pasteurisation of liquid egg to be used in food intended for sale for human consumption, other than egg broken out of the shell on the food manufacturer's premises and used within 24 hours.

There are no premises within the Borough where the pasteurisation of liquid egg is carried out and no samples of liquid egg were submitted for the prescribed test. Food manufacturers within the Borough tend to use egg direct from the shell.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The total animals slaughtered for food in the Borough were much the same as for recent years. Although there was some slight variation in the numbers of particular types of animals slaughtered the total carcase meat produced in the Borough was very similar to that for the years 1963 & 1964.

Comparative figures are as follows :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
1955.	475	1724	704	40	2943
1957.	550	2599	470	41	3660
1959.	398	2422	1133	22	3975
1961.	706	2234	1127	23	4090
1963.	763	2617	1101	10	4491
1964.	763	2681	821	4	4269
1965.	732	2863	793	2	4390

Every animal slaughtered at either of the two slaughterhouses was inspected as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. The charges for meat inspection as permitted by the Regulations produced the sum of £218. 16. 3d.

The number of animals where part of the carcase or offal was rejected as being unfit for human consumption showed little alteration to previous years. The amounts of meat and offal rejected are shown below and represent only a very minute proportion of the carcase meat and offal released for human consumption :-

1955.	1 ton.	16 cwts.	0 qrs.	5 lbs.
1957.	1 ton.	19 cwts.	2 qrs.	3 lbs.
1959.	1 ton.	11 cwts.	0 qrs.	13 lbs.
1961.	1 ton.	7 cwts.	0 qrs.	5 lbs.
1963.	1 ton.	10 cwts.	3 qrs.	23 lbs.
1964.	1 ton.	11 cwts.	2 qrs.	7 lbs.
1965.	1 ton.	4 cwts.	1 qr.	15 lbs.

Slaughterhouse Facilities.

Conditions at both slaughterhouses continued to be satisfactory and minor repairs and improvements were carried out at both premises.

General.

The work of meat inspection continued smoothly with the ready co-operation and help of management and staff at both slaughterhouses as

during previous years.

Some meat inspection continued to be necessary outside normal working hours and a visit to one or both slaughterhouses is made late on every Saturday afternoon for a total period of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

451 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection.

A summary of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part is given on Page 27 of this Report.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Main supplies.

The routine sampling of the mains water supplies for bacteriological examination was carried out during almost every week of the year. In deciding at which points to collect samples the aim is to cover the whole of the Borough and, besides the town and villages, to include those parts where only a few houses are situated. In the latter cases the main often comes to a dead end and is of particular interest as the flow and changing of the water in the pipes is comparatively small.

All samples of the mains water supplies were satisfactory.

Well supplies.

Four deep wells providing the only source of water to 8 dwellings and 1 small factory continued in use and, as routine, were sampled either at monthly or quarterly intervals according to the results of samples in the past.

Two wells fell below the suggested standard for samples from sources of this nature. In each case local contamination of aneasily preventable nature was suspected and rectified with satisfactory results.

The new water tower and reservoir being constructed at Gunters Corner by the Lee Valley Water Company is soon to be completed and it will then be possible for mains water to be piped to those dwellings which are at present served by the two wells which produced unsatisfactory samples. From informal discussions with the owners of the properties concerned, it appears that they propose to provide mains water to the dwellings when it becomes possible to do so.

Swimming Baths.

Samples from the Municipal Swimming Bath were highly satisfactory

and comparable to water direct from the main supply.

Summary of samples collected for bacteriological examination.

<u>Source.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Main supply - Town Area	23	23	Nil
Main supply - Swards End	13	13	Nil
Main supply - Audley End Village	15	15	Nil
Main supply - Little Walden			
Direct from Town	4	4	Nil
Indirect (via Water Tower, Little Walden)	7	7	Nil
Main supply - Other parts of Borough	4	4	Nil
Well supplies in use	28	21	7
Municipal Swimming Bath	3	3	Nil

RODENT CONTROL.

The number of infestations notified or found on routine survey for rats were much the same as the previous year. Infestations were generally small and tended to be on the outer edges of the Town which was no doubt due to rats migrating from farm and other land.

Informal notices were served where rats were found to be entering a row of new shops due to a fault in the structure. The necessary work was carried out very quickly and no further infestations reported.

The original refuse tip was filled early in the year and by regular baiting soon became almost completely free of rats. The new tip, sited 1,000 yards away, has shown very little evidence of infestation and this may be attributed to a more systematic method of depositing refuse than that before. The deep exposed faces of refuse in the original tip were particularly attractive to rats and with the ever available source of food made rodent control difficult. In the new tip refuse is deposited in shallow layers only and is soon covered with earth so leaving only small amounts of refuse exposed.

As a result of notification or routine survey a total of 110 premises or land areas were found to be infested with rats and 6 with mice. A total of 138 treatments and re-treatments were carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

A routine treatment of the Town sewers was carried out during April & May, bait being laid in 102 inspection chambers situated at various points over the whole sewered area. Only 7 manholes showed any take of bait and from this result it can be safely assumed that the level of infestation of the Town sewers is very low. This result can be partly attributed to the fact that several sewers are running at an ever increasing capacity and so do not readily support colonies of rats.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS and TENANCIES.

The number of new applications for Council accommodation was 113 as compared with 83 in the previous year.

A summary of applications outstanding at the end of the year is as follows :-

Applications from :

Single persons	14	(11)
Single elderly persons	44	(43)
Married elderly couples &c.	43	(37)
Married couples with :		
No children	66	(50)
One child	60	(57)
Two children (same sex)	29	(25)
Two children (opposite sex)	20	(20)
Three children (same sex)	7	(5)
Three children (opposite sexes)	13	(12)
Four children (same sex)	1	(2)
Four children (opposite sex)	2	(2)
Five children (same sex)	1	(-)
Five children (opposite sexes)	1	(2)
		<hr/>
Total applicants	301	(266)
		<hr/>

(Figures in brackets refer to 1964).

78 names were withdrawn from the list of applicants for the following reasons :-

Purchased own houses	1
Found other accommodation	5
Removed from District	17
Miscellaneous reasons	14
Granted tenancies	41

24 new houses were completed and let at Hunters Way, 2 at Hilltop Lane and 10 at Little Walden. 16 existing dwellings came vacant.

The reasons for the existing dwellings coming vacant are as follows :-

Tenants transferred to Hunters Way & Little Walden ..	9
Left District	2
Through old age, illness or death	2
Tenants who obtained other accommodation	3

There were no new Council dwellings under construction at the end of the year but it was expected to commence work during 1966 in connection with the erection of 28 flats for elderly persons on the Fairycroft Road site.

Council accommodation occupied during the year was as follows :-

	<u>Families</u>
New accommodation let for the first time :	
(a) to applicants	26
(b) to applicants displaced from condemned houses ..	1
(c) to transferred Council tenants	9
Existing accommodation let :	
(a) to applicants	12
(b) families displaced from condemned houses ..	5
(c) to transferred Council tenants	11
Tenants allowed to change tenancies with :	
(a) other tenants of the Council	6
(b) tenants of other local authorities	2
	<hr/>
New tenancies	<u>72</u>

Council owned accommodation at the end of the year consisted of the following :-

	<u>Pre-war.</u>	<u>Post-war.</u>
4 bedroom houses	2	22
3 bedroom houses	160	422
2 bedroom houses	-	30
2 bedroom flats	-	44
2 bedroom Arcon bungalows	-	20
Bed-sitting room flats	16	-
<u>For elderly persons.</u>		
2 bedroom flats	-	30
2 bedroom bungalows	-	8
1 bedroom bungalows	-	2
1 bedroom flats	-	18
Bed-sitting room flats	-	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	<u>178 pre-war dwellings.</u>	<u>602 post-war dwellings.</u>

29 visits were made in connection with housing applications and 96 visits in connection with matters affecting Council tenancies.

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED.

(Under Public Health & Housing Acts).

General.

Accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	5
Emissions of Dust Abated	..	..	..	..	..	1

Drainage.

Obstructed drains cleared	..	..	..	..	1
Drains repaired or improved	..	..	..	..	3
Additional water-closets provided	..	..	..	..	1
Water-closets repaired, improved or re-constructed	..	..	..	..	7
Flushing apparatus provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	4
Unsatisfactory discharge of effluent from septic tanks discontinued	..	..	..	..	6

Water Supply.

Water supply and sinks provided - Houses	1
--	----	----	---

Repairs to Dwellinghouses.

Fireplaces renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	8
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired, renewed or provided	..	..	..	..	3
Floors renewed or repaired - rooms	..	..	..	..	1
Dampness remedied - rooms	..	..	..	..	1
Doors and windows repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	13
Staircases and steps repaired	..	..	..	..	3
Yard paving repaired or renewed - houses	..	..	..	..	1
Dangerous out-buildings reconstructed	..	..	..	..	2

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sect. 1,2,3,4 & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority.	3	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	56	3	-	-
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	59	3	NIL	NIL

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	3	NIL	NIL	NIL

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134).

Section 133.

No. of out-workers in August
list required by Sect.133 (1)(c).

No. of cases of default in
sending lists to Council

No. of prosecutions for
failure to supply lists.

Section 134.

No. of instances of work in
unwholesome premises.

Notices served.

Prosecutions

Nature of Work.	
Wearing Apparel.	
Making etc.	Cleaning & washing.
3	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Class of premises.	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	9	59	10
Retail shops	12	102	43
Wholesale shops, warehouses	Nil	5	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	Nil	7	1
Fuel storage depots	Nil	3	3
TOTALS	21	176	61

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES.

94

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE.

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	330
Retail shops	466
Wholesale departments, warehouses	63
Catering establishments open to the public	36
Canteens	3
Fuel storage depots	11
TOTAL	909
Total Males	412
Total Females	497

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS.

Part I - Space (Sec.5(2)).
 Part II - Temperature (Sec.6).
 Part III - Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.9).
 Part IV - Washing Facilities (Sec.10).

Class of premises.	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec.	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year.	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year.	No. of cases in cols.(3) & (4) where employees opposed application.	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption.	
					No. made	No. allowed
Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Retail shops	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wholesale shops, warehouses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS.

Section or Act or title of Regulation or Order.	Number of persons or companies prosecuted.	Number of informations laid.	Number of informations leading to a conviction.
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under section 22 NIL			
Number of interim orders granted NIL			

TABLE F - INSPECTORS.

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act..	..	..	..	1
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act .. .. .	..	..	..	NIL

Section 8 - Lighting.

I detail below information on the enforcement of the requirements to provide "suitable and sufficient" lighting in premises to which the Act applies and as requested in L.A. Circular 9, Supplement No.1 (see Note).

1. Standards of natural lighting in offices and shops tend to be poor and in many cases the natural lighting needs to be, and is, supplemented by artificial lighting irrespective of the brightness of the day outside. This is particularly so in the case of shops where normally the only means of natural lighting is from the shop window and the rear of the shop would be dark without artificial lighting.

On the whole shops are very well lighted by artificial means and this is, I consider, in order to attract the customer and display goods to the best advantage. In a recently modernised butchers shop the artificial lighting was 60 to 80 lumens/sq.ft. in the selling area.

In offices I have found the level of artificial lighting to be comparatively low. The general average would seem to be about 20 lumens/sq.ft. and although on inspection such lighting would appear reasonable, when discussing the level of lighting with employees there is little doubt that after an hour or two of concentrated work the lighting appears to them to be inadequate. Where the artificial lighting falls below 25 lumens I request that it be improved.

In both types of premises the level of artificial lighting to staircases, washrooms and places other than the workrooms is generally satisfactory although natural lighting tends to be poor.

When advising occupiers as to standards of lighting I suggest the level of lighting should be as that recommended in the Illuminating Engineering Society Code (1961).

I have yet to notice any instances of excessive glare or had such instances mentioned during conversations with employees. If an instance should occur I could only reply on my personal impressions as to whether or not there was excessive glare.

2. As sole public health inspector for my Council with various commitments, I regret only a few office and shop premises were inspected during the month of November, 1965. The levels of natural or artificial lighting in lumens per square foot in offices inspected during the month were :-

(a) less than 5	:	Nil
(b) more than 5 but less than 10	:	Nil
(c) more than 10 but less than 15	:	1
(d) more than 15 but less than 25	:	1
(e) more than 25	:	7

Standards of lighting in selling areas as compared with working areas of shops tend to vary according to the type of building. In the majority of new and modernised shops the working areas compare favourably with the selling areas. This would seem to be due in part to the widespread use of fluorescent tubes for artificial lighting in such premises.

In the older shop the selling area usually has an adequate level of lighting but other parts of the premises tend to be poorly lighted.

Typical examples of lighting in lumens per square foot are :-

	<u>Selling Area.</u>	<u>Store-room etc.</u>
Modernised Bakers Shop	40	40
New Butchers Shop	60/70	60/80 (cutting room)
Old Hardware Shop	18/25	10 average.
Multiple Grocer	40	40

NOTE: L.A. Circular 9, Supplement No.1, from the Ministry of Labour requested local authorities to provide a special report on the enforcement of "suitable and sufficient" lighting in shops and offices. The particular information requested was :-

1. Inspections during the last three months of 1965 :-
 - (a) general impression of standards of lighting in offices and shops;
 - (b) examples of unsatisfactory lighting;
 - (c) whether any specific standards of lighting have been recommended to occupiers;
 - (d) whether excessive glare had been noticed and methods of assessing same.
2. During the month of November, 1965 :-
 - (a) number of office premises where lighting at the working place (or plane) was certain levels in lumens per square foot.
 - (b) standards of lighting in stockrooms, preparation rooms etc. as compared to the selling areas.

Average daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide taken at Saffron Walden and other localities during the period 5th January, 1965 to 5th April, 1965.

CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE and SO_2 EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE.

SITE	POPULATION (thousands)	NATIONAL SURVEY CLASSIFICATION FOR SITE OF INSTRUMENT.	SMOKE	SULPHUR DIOXIDE
Saffron Walden	9.0	Small town centre; limited commercial area mixed with old residential housing and possibly minor industry.	63 (104)	86 (95)
Town, Yorkshire Moors.	9.4	AS FOR SAFFRON WALDEN.	191 (175)	189 (166)
Town, Shropshire	11.5	AS FOR SAFFRON WALDEN.	315 (184)	151 (135)
Town, Hertfordshire.	20.0	AS FOR SAFFRON WALDEN.	62 (113)	61 (114)
City, Midlands	495.2	Residential area with high-density housing, interspersed with some industrial undertakings and surrounded by other built-up areas.	267 (388)	127 (126)
London - East End Authority.	90.4	AS FOR CITY, MIDLANDS.	163 (266)	320 (384)

The figures in brackets are the average daily measurements for approximately the same period in 1964 in the localities listed.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	731	1	2	793	2863	Nil
Number inspected	731	1	2	793	2863	Nil
<u>All diseases and conditions except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	76	Nil	Nil	13	271	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	10.4%	Nil	Nil	1.8%	9.6%	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	58	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2%	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

